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FORM				Application Number		10/797,650			
			Filing Date First Named Inventor		March 9, 2004 TOMITA, Aki				
(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)			ng)	Exam	niner Name	Una	Unassigned		
Total Number of Pages in This Submission 15			15 ⁻	Attori	Attorney Docket Number 16869K-109000US		369K-109000US		
ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)									
	Amendmen Aff	mittal Form e Attached nt/Reply er Final fidavits/declaration(s) of Time Request bandonment Request		Petition Prelim Power Chang Termin	ng(s) ing-related Papers n to Make Special inary Amendment of Attorney, Revocation in of Correspondence Addresed Disclaimer list for Refund umber of CD(s)	SS	After Allowance Communication to TC Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) Proprietary Information Status Letter Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below): Five (5) Cited References Return Postcard		
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Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53		Remarks The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees to Deposit Account 20-1430.							
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT									
Firm Name Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP									
Signature			~ /	1	_				

Express Mail Label: EV 529870055 US I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with "Express Mail Post Office to Address" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on this date April 27, 2005 and is addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below. Signature Typed or printed name Christina Mendoza Date April 27, 2005

Reg. No.

41,405

Printed name

Date

Chun-Pok Leung

April 27, 2005

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Fee Paid (\$)

Fees Paid (\$)

Complete if Known Effective on 12/08/2004. to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818). 10/797,650 **Application Number** TRANSMITTAL March 9, 2004 Filing Date For FY 2005 TOMITA, Aki First Named Inventor Unassigned **Examiner Name** Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27 2181 Art Unit TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 13016869K-109000US Attorney Docket No. METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply) Check | Credit Card | Money Order | None | Other (please identify): Deposit Account Deposit Account Number: 20-1430 Deposit Account Name: Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP For the above-identified deposit account, the Director is hereby authorized to: (check all that apply) Charge fee(s) indicated below Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayments of fee(s) under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 Credit any overpayments WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038 **FEE CALCULATION** 1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES **SEARCH FEES EXAMINATION FEES FILING FEES Small Entity Small Entity Small Entity Application Type** Fee (\$) Fee (\$) Fees Paid (\$) Fee (\$) Fee (\$) Fee (\$) Fee (\$) Utility 300 150 500 250 200 100 Design 200 100 100 50 130 65 300 150 160 80 Plant 200 100 500 250 600 300 Reissue 300 150 Provisional 200 100 0 0 0 0 2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES **Small Entity Fee Description** Fee (\$) Fee (\$) Each claim over 20 or, for Reissues, each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent 50 Each independent claim over 3 or, for Reissues, each independent claim more than in the original patent 200 Multiple dependent claims **Total Claims Extra Claims** Fee (\$) Fee Paid (\$) **Multiple Dependent Claims** Fee Paid (\$) -20 or HP = Fee (\$) HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20 Fee Paid (\$) Indep. Claims **Extra Claims** Fee (\$) -3 or HP = HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3 3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Other: VIII & 37 C.F.R. 1.102 (d)	130	
SUBMITTED BY Signature	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent) 41,405	Telephone 650-326-2400
Name (Print/Type) Chun-Pok Leung		Date April 27, 2005

Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof Fee (\$)

(round up to a whole number) x

Total Sheets

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Extra Sheets

/ 50 =

Petition to Make Special for New Application Under M.P.E.P 708.02

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)



Client Ref.: 704/SM/toh

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

AKI TOMITA

Application No.: 10/797,650

Filed: March 9, 2004

DATA I/O SYSTEM USING A

PLURALITY OF MIRROR

VOLUMES

Customer No.: 20350

Examiner: Unassigned

Technology Center/Art Unit: 2181

Confirmation No.: 4199

PETITION TO MAKE SPECIAL FOR **NEW APPLICATION UNDER M.P.E.P.** § 708.02, VIII & 37 C.F.R. § 1.102(d)

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

April 27, 2005

Sir:

This is a petition to make special the above-identified application under MPEP § 708.02, VIII & 37 C.F.R. § 1.102(d). The application has not received any examination by an Examiner.

- (a) The Commissioner is authorized to charge the petition fee of \$130 under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(i) and any other fees associated with this paper to Deposit Account 20-1430.
- All the claims are believed to be directed to a single invention. If the Office determines that all the claims presented are not obviously directed to a single invention, then Applicant will make an election without traverse as a prerequisite to the grant of special status.
- Pre-examination searches were made of U.S. issued patents, including a (c) classification search and a key word search. The classification search was conducted on or around April 12, 2005 covering Class 710 (subclass 5), Class 711 (subclasses 161 and 162), and Class 714 (subclasses 1, 2, 5, and 6), by a professional search firm, Lacasse & Associates, LLC. The key word search was performed on the USPTO full-text database including published U.S. patent applications. The inventors further provided a reference considered most closely related to the subject matter of the

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present application (see reference #5 below), which was cited in the Information Disclosure Statement filed with the application on March 9, 2004.

- (d) The following references, copies of which are attached herewith, are deemed most closely related to the subject matter encompassed by the claims:
 - (1) U.S. Patent No. 6,820,180 B2;
 - (2) U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0126388 A1;
 - (3) U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0230859 A1;
 - (4) U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0034013 A1; and
 - (5) U.S. Patent No. 6,101,497.
- (e) Set forth below is a detailed discussion of references which points out with particularity how the claimed subject matter is distinguishable over the references.

A. Claimed Embodiments of the Present Invention

The claimed embodiments relate to a data I/O technology to ensure availability of a secondary mirror volume in which a copy of data of a primary volume is written.

Independent claim 1 recites a data I/O system comprising a plurality of storage devices; and a controller which controls the storage devices. The controller includes a read/write unit, responsive to the subsequent receipt of a read request and a write request, for reading data stored in the storage devices and writing data in the storage devices; a logical volume management unit configured to map between a logical image of the data storage of a host processor (logical volume) and an actual space in the storage devices; a volume management unit configured to manage an active primary production volume (P-VOL) and second multiple mirror volumes (S-VOL) created as mirror images of the primary volume; and an S-VOL restoring unit configured to restore the data of a first S-VOL with the data of a second S-VOL depending on the type of an error that happens in the first S-VOL.

Independent claim 12 recites a method of controlling a data I/O system which includes a plurality of storage devices; a read/write unit, responsive to the subsequent receipt of a read request and a write request, for reading data stored in the storage devices and writing data in the storage devices; and a logical volume management unit configured to map between a logical image of the data storage of a host processor (logical volume) and an actual space in the storage devices. The

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method comprises managing an active primary production volume (PVOL) and second multiple mirror volumes (S-VOL) created as mirror images of the primary volume; and restoring the data of a first S-VOL with the data of a second S-VOL depending on the type of an error that happens in the first S-VOL.

One of the benefits that may be derived is that the availability of secondary mirror volumes (S-VOLs) can be ensured.

B. <u>Discussion of the References</u>

1. <u>U.S. Patent No. 6,820,180 B2</u>

The patent to McBrearty et al. (6,820,180 B2), assigned to International Business Machines Corporation, provides for an Apparatus and Method of Cascading Backup Logical Volume Mirrors. Discussed are library subroutines and other tools that allow a user to establish and control logical volume storage. The LVM controls physical storage system resources by mapping data between logical view of storage space and actual physical storage system. When an application program sends commands to file system manager 402 to store or retrieve data from logical volume 412, file system 402 informs the logical volume manager 412 of the application program's wish. When a system administrator wants to mirror a piece of data, the administrator has to devise a map, which may be stored in the LVM. Shown in figure 11 appears to be a process that may be used to synchronize one mirror to another mirror. Data is read from the mirror to which the other mirror is to be synchronized and written into the mirror being synchronized. See Figures 4 and 5; column 5, line 66 to column 6, line 6; column 6, lines 19-27; and column 8, lines 64-67.

This reference relates to cascading backup mirrors in which a mirror map having at least three mirrors is created. It does not teach restoring the data of a first S-VOL with the data of a second S-VOL depending on the type of an error that happens in the first S-VOL, as recited in independent claims 1 and 12.

2. <u>U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0126388 A1</u>

The patent application publication to Yamagami (2003/0126388 A1), assigned to Hitachi, Ltd., provides for a Method and Apparatus for Managing Storage Based Replication. Discussed is a new mirror 130b, which comprises of volumes 106a and 106b, and is created without copying data from volume 106a to volume 106b. Volumes 105a and 106a, and 105b and 106b appear to contain the same data after processing. Shown in figure 6 is a copy management table of a remote mirror 130a, including volumes 105a and 105b. A production host 110a appears to be connected with

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primary storage system 100a and appears to write production level data to volume 105a and read data there from. See paragraphs [0050], [0053], and [0057].

This reference relates to managing storage based replication by making multiple remote copies of information without the necessity of copying information for each pair. It does not teach mapping between a logical image of the data storage of a host processor and an actual space in the storage devices, or restoring the data of a first S-VOL with the data of a second S-VOL depending on the type of an error that happens in the first S-VOL, as recited in independent claims 1 and 12.

3. U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0230859 A1

The patent application publication to Cochran et al. (2004/0230859 A1), assigned to Hewlett-Packard Development Company, L.P., provides for a Disaster Recovery System with Cascaded Resynchronization. Shown in figure 10A appears to be a synchronous data replication method, in which a main control unit appears to perform a write operation on a primary volume, and then start an update copy operation on a secondary volume. Shown in figure 6 appears to be an example of disaster recovery system 500 including sequenced cascaded resynchronization. A second disk array 620 appears to comprise a remote mirror secondary volume and local mirror primary volume storage 622 linked to the remote mirror primary volume storage 612 by a first communication link, Disk array 620 may also comprise a local mirror secondary volume and remote mirror primary volume storage 624 internally mirror linked to the remote mirror secondary volume and local mirror primary volume storage 622. See paragraphs [0041] and [0050].

This reference relates to a disaster recovery system with sequenced cascaded resynchronization in which the distributed control system is capable of coordinating operations via the communication interfaces of the plurality of data centers to resynchronize a plurality of communication links between data center pairs and the plurality of data centers. It does not teach mapping between a logical image of the data storage of a host processor and an actual space in storage devices, or restoring the data of a first S-VOL with the data of a second S-VOL depending on the type of an error that happens in the first S-VOL, as recited in independent claims 1 and 12.

4. U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0034013 A1

The patent application publication to Yamamoto et al. (2005/0034013 A1), assigned to Hitachi America, Ltd., provides for a Method and Apparatus for the Takeover of Primary Volume in Multiple Volume Mirroring. Discussed are host systems 020000 which appear to read and write data to a disk system 010000. Software running on data processing unit 012100 appears to create

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logical volumes, comprising portions of the physical disk drives in a data integrity disk group. When a multiple mirror function is used in a disk group, it appears that there is established an LDEV mirroring group which identifies those logical volumes which participate in data mirroring. A mirroring group may include one primary LDEV and one or more secondary LDEVs. Data written to the primary volume appears to be mirrored in the secondary volumes. See Figure 1; and paragraphs [0025], [0030], and [0034].

This reference relates to a technique for the takeover of primary volume in multiple volume mirroring in which the data is consulted to select a secondary volume when the disk group containing a primary volume fails. It does not teach restoring the data of a first S-VOL with the data of a second S-VOL depending on the type of an error that happens in the first S-VOL, as recited in independent claims 1 and 12.

5. U.S. Patent No. 6,101,497

The reference discloses a method and an apparatus for independent and simultaneous access to a common data set. A first data processing system with a first data facility stores a database and processes transactions or other priority applications. A second data storage facility, which may be physically separated from the first data storage facility, mirrors the data in the first data storage facility. In a concurrent access operating mode, the second data storage facility makes the data available to an application concurrently with, but independently of, the operation of the other application. On completion of the concurrent operation, the second data storage facility can reconnect with and synchronize with the first data storage facility to reestablish the mirroring operation.

As discussed in the present application at page 1, line 24 to page 2, line 8, this reference is an example of recent storage systems that have adopted various technologies to improve the availability of the main transaction processing, such as a mechanism to backup data and a mechanism (replication) to copy data for data analysis or development/testing with no impact on main transaction processing. In such replication, data stored in a volume (primary volume) applied to main transaction processing is copied to another volume (secondary mirror volume), and this secondary mirror volume is used in various secondary transaction processing such as data backup, data analysis, and development/testing. While the replication technology can basically improve the availability of the primary volume used in the main transaction processing, it does not take into consideration the availability of secondary mirror volume.

PATENT

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This reference does not teach restoring the data of a first S-VOL with the data of a second S-VOL depending on the type of an error that happens in the first S-VOL, as recited in independent claims 1 and 12.

(f) In view of this petition, the Examiner is respectfully requested to issue a first Office Action at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

- Chou

Chun-Pok Leung Reg. No. 41,405

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Attachments

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